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# LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INFORMATION BULLETIN

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## The Prince of Wales Visits the Library

Library of Congress staff members and the general public lined up well in advance of the 1:45 p.m. scheduled arrival time of Prince Charles of Great Britain at the Library on Monday, November 11, in order to catch a glimpse of His Royal Highness. It may, in fact, have been the best place to see the Prince during his visit to Washington. Some 400 to 500 people had gathered, both inside and outside the building, but there was a great deal of room to obtain an unobstructed view of him.

*Prince Charles (right) is introduced by Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin to The Associate Librarian of Congress, Donald C. Curran.*

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**Prince of Wales** *(Continued from page 349)*

*James H. Hutson (left), Chief Justice Warren Burger, Prince Charles, Daniel J. Boorstin, and, in the foreground, Professor Charles Wright in The Librarian's office.*

escorted up the front steps of the Thomas Jefferson Building by Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin, the Prince was introduced to Associate Librarian of Congress Donald C. Curran, assistant librarian for research services John C. Broderick, and chief of the Library's Manuscript Division, James H. Hutston, before he turned and talked with Library staff members assembled behind red velvet ropes in the Great Hall.

Sandra Sawicki, a legal researcher in the Hispanic Law Division of the Law Library, had come prepared with a British flag which immediately caught Prince Charles' eye; and Ms. Sawicki was rewarded with a princely handshake and a short conversation with the future King of England. She told him she had purchased the flag in York, England, on a trip in 1981.

The Prince also spoke with Olivia Brickey, a supervisor in Descriptive Cataloging. They discussed her work with computers, and he asked if it involved any wrist strain; she said no, it caused more eyestrain than wrist strain. He said he understood and took note of the fact that her eyes were misting—a condition, she noted later, that was caused by her excitement.

*The Prince signs the Library's official guest book and also its copy of his book,* The Old Man of Lochnager *(Farrar, Strauss & Giroux, 1980), as The Librarian looks on.*

*Prince Charles speaks with members of the Library staff.*

The Librarian showed Prince Charles the Main Reading Room (which remained open to readers during the Prince's visit) from the gallery. They then went

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The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* is issued weekly by the Information Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies, and allied organizations in the United States.

Comparable institutions and organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on an exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin,* Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.

Bruce Tapper, Editor

## Three PEN Short Story Writers To Read at the Library

Patricia McConnel, Joyce Carol Oates, and W. D. Wetherell will read from their short stories on Monday evening, December 2, in the Coolidge Auditorium at 8 p.m., under the auspices of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund. Admission is free and no tickets are required. The three writers have been invited to read by the Library from among authors of the "Ten Best" short stories syndicated in newspapers as part of the PEN Syndicated Fiction Project, a cooperative effort of the National Endowment for the Arts Literature Program and PEN American Center to bring fiction back to the pages of newspapers. The project director is author Richard Harteis.

Major American and Canadian newspapers associated with the project agreed to publish, on a regular basis, short fiction selected by PEN for literary excellence and suitability for general audiences. PEN selection panels, since the project's inception, have included Russell Baker, Ann Beattie, Curtis Harnak, Grace Paley, Robert Stone, Anne Tyler, and Kurt Vonnegut. Newspapers that have participated include the *Arizona Republic, Boston Globe, Chicago Tribune, Denver Post, Kansas City Star, Newsday, Toronto Star, Portland Oregonian, San Francisco Chronicle, Village Advocate, Dallas Times Herald,* and others. Eighty-three stories that were syndicated in the project have been published recently by Ballantine Books, a division of Random House, Inc., in *The Available Press/PEN Short Story Collection.*

In a special competition this year, noted poet and short story author Josephine Jacobsen was invited by the PEN Project to select the "Ten Best" from more than 50 stories syndicated in two or more newspapers. Authors of the "Ten Best" stories are: Elizabeth Bartlett, Rosellen Brown, Nicholas Delbanco, Harvey Jacobs, William Kittredge, Patricia McConnel, Joyce Carol Oates, Johnathan Penner, Will Weaver, and W. D. Wethrerell. For the December 2 reading, the Library selected three of the ten choices made by Mrs. Jacobsen.

Patricia McConnel received a fellowship grant in literature from the National Endowment for the Arts in 1983. Two of her short stories, including the award-winning "The Aviarian," were accepted in the first PEN Syndicated Fiction Project competition in 1983; two more stories have been accepted in later competitions. Ms. McConnel, a freelance technical writer, has just completed a nonfiction book on the potential social and economic impact of computers on the lives of women, with an emphasis on how women can use computers to start businesses at home. The book will be published by Bantam Books in the summer of 1986. She is now working on a collection of short stories about women in jails and prisons.

Joyce Carol Oates, currently on the faculty at Princeton University, is the author of many books, most recently the novels *Angel of Light, A Bloodsmoor Romance,* and *Mysteries of Winterthurn* and a collection of critical essays, *The Profane Art.* Her *Invisible Woman: New & Selected Poems* appeared in 1982. She has received several awards for her fiction, including the National

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## Members of the Cafritz Foundation Tour Washingtoniana Project

Martin Atlas, vice president and treasurer of the Morris and Gwendolyn Cafritz Foundation, visited the Library on October 18 for a briefing on the Washingtoniana Project in the Prints and Photographs Division by Stephen Ostrow, chief of the division, and Kathleen Collins, director of the project. The Washingtoniana Project is being supported by grants from the Cafritz Foundation. (See LC *Information Bulletin,* August 27, 1984, p. 278, for an account of the project.)

In the photo above, Miss Collins points out some of the materials which the project has identified and described as Washingtoniana. Pictured (from left) are John C. Broderick, assistant librarian for research services, Miss Collins, Mr. Ostrow, Mr. Atlas, Mrs. Atlas, Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin, and Mrs. Boorstin. Miss Collins explained the project's innovative system of transferring descriptive information from deteriorating jackets and folders onto acid-free ones, insuring optimum preservation conditions for glass negatives and other fragile materials (See LC *Information Bulletin,* September 23, 1985, p. 263).

# Reports from the Annual Meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries

Library of Congress staff members who attended the Annual Meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries, held in July in New York City, N.Y., have submitted the following reports on various sessions of interest to our readers.

## Serials Conversion from Manual Systems to Automated Check-In (Technical Services SIS Standing Committee on Serials)

Moderated by general questions from Betsy Ginkel, assistant librarian for technical services, University of Maine Law Library, three panel members—Naomi Ronen, serials project librarian, Harvard Law Library, Darcy Kirk, assistant librarian for technical services, Boston College Law Library, and Margot Rendall, law librarian, John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance, Boston—described their experiences in the various phases of serials conversion. The panelists, in turn, gave descriptions of their library environment, the planning stage for the system and the serial record conversion from a manual system to automated check-in (all three used the Faxon's Line) either as a stand-alone or an integrated system, and an evaluation of the cost benefits to users and the reduction of library processing costs. This was followed by dividing the audience into groups with the panelists and additional discussion leaders providing further discussion and addressing specific questions.

—Carleton W. Kenyon

## Fee or Free? Library Fee-Based Services

Library fee-based services was the topic of a Monday morning panel. Nancy Carol Carter, director of law library services at Golden Gate University Law Library, moderated the discussion. In her introductory remarks, she outlined the pros and cons of fees for services. She described some of the potential questions in the law library fee debate including: Could information brokerage in academic law libraries threaten the jobs of law librarians in the private sector? Will legitimate public needs for information go unmet if fee structures become common in law libraries? Will the cost of hiring a lawyer be affected if the lawyer pays library fees?

The first speaker was Carol Ottenheimer, business research specialist, Center for Business Research, C.W. Post Campus, Long Island University, who discussed general developments in the field, where it started, and a few examples of services in an academic institution. Many academic libraries are offering fee-based services in order to recover costs, to limit demands by outside users in order to maintain high quality service to the academic community, and as a public relations tool to interact more closely with the academic and business community. The types of services being charged for are online searches, access to the library, access to circulating materials, document delivery, and a small segment with specialized collections offering research services for a fee. The decision to offer one or more fee-based services is usually based on several factors—the resources, equipment, and professional and clerical staff available, available clients, and finally, administrative support.

Ms. Ottenheimer then proceeded to discuss the fee-based services at the Center for Business Research (CBR) which offers all of the services earlier described. During the first years, the center hired a marketer who was very important in bringing in some of the first members. The services of CBR are provided for both member and nonmember firms. Members pay an annual fee and receive reduced hourly research and clerical rates, free telephone reference service, and library cards for borrowing materials. Additional charges are added for online searches and messenger services. Nonmembers pay slightly higher fees on an item-for-item basis. Users often are librarians in private companies but requests may also come from personnel officers, loan officers, or the office of the president of the company. A question often asked is whether the center is self-supporting. It is not. This was not the aim. However, funding from the fee-based services provides partial recovery of the direct costs and has been used to improve equipment and resources.

Aside from excellent resources and quality work, there are a number of items important to the business client which the university library can provide. The first is time or extended hours of services. The second is personalized service similar to that of an account representative, and the third is confidentiality in the handling of the requests. The speaker suggested that if a library is interested in starting up fee-based services, it should line up its priorities, read up on the subject, and remember that marketing is very important.

The second speaker was Roberta Studwell, reference librarian at Lewis and Clark Law Library, Portland, Ore., who described a fee-based operation in a law library. The Legal Information Access Program at Lewis and Clark Law Library was set up to offer

alumni the ability to search computerized services as well as offer other bar members the opportunity to use the law library's services. As the growth of the program took place, cost versus revenue became a big issue. Salaries became a large part of cost because both a manager and assistant manager had to be hired. Computer overhead increased. During the first year there was a $40,000 deficit. However, a change in cost structuring as well as increased membership has brought the service to a break-even point during the current year.

The benefits of the service included public relations with alumni and faculty members in private practice. Internally, services increased and students were able to work in the library to help defray tuition costs. The program is also going to become an advanced legal research class with students receiving "hands-on" training via the Legal Information Access program. Ms. Studwell summed up her remarks by saying that it was not an easy program to get under way but it might serve as a model for other law libraries.

A second law library model was described by the third speaker, Barbara Rubin Kessler, former fee-based reference service librarian, Columbia University Law Library. This program started out as a part-time one and offered reference service and photocopy services. The speaker attributed the success of the program to several factors including the area, one in which there are many major law firms doing research on major cases, the fact that many law firms in the area were accustomed to paying for services, the fact the idea for the program came initially from the potential customers, and finally, the distinctive collection at Columbia Law Library.

The most difficult part of setting up the program was setting the fee. The initial annual fee was $1,500 and was subsequently raised to $2,000. Additional fees are charged for photocopying, bibliographic verification, and research services. Ms. Kessler found that the annual subscription program strengthened the cooperation between firm libraries and the Columbia Law Library. There are now 18 subscribers, and plans for expanding the services offered are being considered.

The final presentation was made by James Heller, director, University of Idaho Law Library, who talked about the copyright implications of offering a photocopy service as part of a fee-based plan. Mr. Heller explained that the extent to which a library can provide copies through an in-house, fee-based photocopying service to persons outside the parent institution depends on the ability to justify the copying under Section 107 or Section 108 of the Copyright Act. To determine whether copying is permitted depends on answers to several questions: For whom is material being copied? How is the copy going to be used? What is being copied? How much is being copied? Who is doing the copying? How much is the library charging for the service? How are the revenues being used?

The speaker then proceeded to describe the requirements of Section 107 and Section 108 in relation to a fee-based photocopy service. He concluded that the extent to which a library can offer a fee-based photocopy service under either Section 107 or Section 108 is going to require an examination of the entire operation. He suggested that future litigation might focus on quantity. The amount of photocopying being done by the copying service will likely play a significant role in determining whether the copyright owner's market is being harmed. This may also be a crucial factor in determining whether a library is engaged in systematic copying which is prohibited under Section 108.

—Marlene C. McGuirl

## Indexing for Profit

This panel presentation was moderated by Edward Bander, law librarian, Suffolk University Law Library. The panelists were: Elyse Fox, Fox Information Consultants, Newton Highlands, Mass.; Dorothy Thomas, New York; and Lucille Boorstein, New York.

Elyse Fox, editor and publisher of *Legal Information Management,* described her experiences in entering the publishing field. In doing so, she recommended consideration of the alternatives of having someone else take over the publishing aspect while retaining the task of producing and editing for oneself versus assuming the entire risk of the enterprise. Going on to describe the mechanics and procedures for putting together an index, Ms. Fox emphasized the commercial aspects of indexing for profit. In this regard, advertising techniques, such as distribution of fliers and responses to subscribers' suggestions, were considered. Ms. Fox stated that her descriptions and recommendations were only reflective of her specialized experience in end-of-the-book indexing.

Dorothy Thomas based her presentation on her 30 years of experience in the field of indexing and her close contact with the American Society of Indexers. She began by referring to indexing as being a financially satisfactory effort but not necessarily too profitable. Ms. Thomas emphasized the necessity of a contract in which the indexer is as protective of his or her interest as possible because of the tendency of publishers and authors to add unspoken dimensions to a task at hand. If not checked, this will result in more work and less profit. She went into practical details, such as rates, average duration of tasks, and the more common arrangements for payment depending on the character of each product, as well as considering a reasonable allowance for

expenditures. She finally warned the audience about psychological and physical demands of indexing because there are stresses in both areas before it renders its gratification.

Lucille Boorstein focused on the problems of indexing, referring to such things as decisions to avoid unnecessary citing, duplications, and inconsistencies. Her presentation elicited a number of questions from the audience related to specific problems. Ms. Boorstein offered interesting alternative solutions.

A six-member jury made interesting observations and submitted practical questions to the panelists.

—Rubens Medina

## Death of the Book? A Debate On the Future of Law Libraries

Emily Greenberg, law librarian at the University of Baltimore Law Library, was the moderator for "The Death of the Book and the Decline of Law Libraries: A Debate: Resolved: The book is at death's door and law libraries as we know them are in decline. What will the future hold for our profession? What will our jobs and our libraries look like twenty years from now? Are we experiencing the death of the book as we know it? What impact will technology have on our profession?" The speakers were divided into two teams: the Onward-Into-The Future-Technology Team versus the Long-Live-The-Book-Die-Hard Brigade.

Albert Brecht, professor and director of the University of Southern California Law Library, started off the session by taking a neutral stand and helping to set the parameters of the discussion. He made it clear that the debate would take a light look at the future. He reminded the audience how difficult it was for anyone to predict the future and supported this point by quoting IBM's president who, in 1977, said, "Individuals won't need personal computers."

Laura Gasaway, professor and director of the University of North Carolina Law Library, was pro-book. She stated that people will believe information if it's printed in a book but will question it in any other form. Historically, we have always had books, so let's keep them because books are durable. They can survive rain, fire, and flood; they are stackable and can be used as door stops. Books are repairable by untrained people. There is no down time with books, and books can be organized by color and size. The text book is portable, can be taken to the beach and placed in a back pack. It can be hidden behind other books. Books can be "hi-lited," thus giving vent to artistic expression.

Edward Bander, professor and librarian at Suffolk University Law Library, took an even more outrageous position. He foresaw that, in the year 2020, there would be no books and no librarians, only robots. People would be genetically engineered to read computer chips. Everyone would instantly be able to gain access to all available information. When you speak of someone in 2020 as being in the chips, it will have a different meaning. In 2020, "microform" will refer to reducing salons. He ended his argument by saying "in 2020, don't byte off more than you can chew!"

Robert Berring, professor and law librarian at the University of California Law Library, Berkeley, and president-elect of AALL, took a pro-book stand. He has always been delighted in using a rare book previously owned by a famous person with inscriptions by the famous person. There is beauty in an old book. Mr. Berring said that the new nation of Papua New Guinea attempted to put all information online but lacked anyone who could type.

He made the point that books are warm and can have a history, while computers require specialized training and have no personality. He suggested that books are here to stay.

While the earlier speakers took a very lighthearted approach to the subject, Jerry Dupont, executive director of the Law Library Microform Consortium of Honolulu, Hawaii, took a more serious approach. He pointed out that such materials as the Decisions of the Federated States of Micronesia are available only on microfiche. While books can be out of date even before they are published, the new technology can speed information delivery, keeping the patron current. He took issue with the earlier statements that a person could only hide behind a book—a person can hide behind a terminal just as easily. While everyone is apprehensive of new technology, it is just a matter of getting used to it.

The newest breakthrough that seems to have the best hope for success is the optical disk system. Mr. Dupont indicated that this system saved space, saved time, and kept the cost of storage low. Loose-leaf services are books. Loose-leaf filing consumes a tremendous amount of time and is quite costly. The optical disk is a way to eliminate the high cost of filing.

As the number of book purchases increases, the cost of reduction is small. As microfiche increases, the reduction in cost is substantial. While there may be a decline in books, there will not be one in librarians. Books need classification. The average lawyer doesn't know his "Sprint number"; therefore, how can he survive without a librarian?

A statement was made from the floor by Julius Marke, professor and librarian at St. John's University Law Library. Both the book and the new technology have a place in the future, and neither is likely to disappear. His statement served as a summary of

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# STAFF NEWS

## Giving Children a Helping Hand

*Photo courtesy of the National Children's Center*

The National Children's Center (NCC) in the District of Columbia and the Treatment Centers for Disabled Children and Adults, Inc., in Rockville and Frederick, Md., are two local agencies receiving partial funding from the Combined Federal Campaign. Private, nonprofit, nonsectarian institutions, they serve infants, children, adolescents, and adults handicapped by mental retardation, those with developmental disabilities that impede their learning in a regular school setting, and those who may be emotionally disturbed or multiply handicapped.

Clinical services available at these centers include social services, psychotherapy (NCC only), speech and language training, physical and occupational therapy, medical care, and parent counseling. Among the series of programs at the National Children's Center are an intensive short-term residential program; two special education programs; a total communication program; an early intervention program for infants and children under the age of four; a community residences program which provides group homes; and an adult services day treatment center. The Treatment Centers provide preschool speech and language programs for young children, audiological services, physical and occupational therapy, and evaluation and treatment of communication disorders.

## Online Users Group Discusses Automation Planning

The Online Users Group presented a panel discussion on "Automation Planning and Priorities in Three Departments" on October 1 in the Mumford Room. Speaking were Barbara Roland, chief, Automation Planning and Liaison Office (APLO), Processing Services; Ted Leach, automation officer, Research Services; and Jim Price, coordinator, Office of Automated Information Services, Congressional Research Service.

Barbara Roland described the dual mission of automation activities in Processing Services—to support the internal core bibliographic system as well as an external bibliographic service. APLO has taken a phased implementation approach, maintaining what is in place while continuing to plan new developments. Automation activities are integrated into the department's five year plan and are coordinated with ASO, CDS, and appropriate user divisions. Among the current priorities are control of machine-readable data files, the National Union Catalog of Manuscripts, subject authorities, implementation of the "list" command, inclusion within automated files of remaining vernacular languages, authority control, online cataloging, automated serials management, automated acquisitions, tape loading of outside NUC reports, the Linked Systems Project, and a pilot project to distribute cataloging records on compact disk.

Ted Leach noted the interrelationships of Research Services with other departments—programs sponsored by others may greatly benefit Research Services without being reflected in its priorities. Present automation priorities include: the INFO Screen facility; enhancement of the online National Referral Center system; and the General Bibliography Facility, the object of which is to provide a general automated capability for producing a wide variety of bibliographies and similar documents. Also included are the various projects that increase the volume of records available in the online computer catalog database and those that link MUMS and SCORPIO, such as BOWTIE. The highest automation priorities are generally accorded to those projects that deal with the administrative control of material, such as the Circulation Control Facility and the FETCH command linking SCORPIO with the book paging system. Certain aspects of office automation also have high priority.

Jim Price noted that CRS priorities to support the Congress may conflict with larger national bibliographic

*(Continued on next page)*

**Online Users** *(Continued from previous page)*
priorities of the Library. Online information retrieval is the highest CRS priority. CRS has tried to be more realistic about requests to ASO—its current list includes only those projects on which work is expected soon. Priorities include SCORPIO developments (new files have taken increasing amounts of time to put up), improvements in the internal electronic mail system, full text retrieval, ISIS (the CRS internal management system), and legislative files for the next Congress (used directly by the Congress as well as by the CRS).

In response to a question, it was noted that there has been cooperation among departments on priorities to increase the likelihood of implementation.

## Renwick Gallery Curator to Speak at Employees Art Exhibit

The 14th Annual Employees Art and Crafts Exhibit will open to the public on Monday, December 9. On the previous Friday, December 6, there will be a reception for the artists and friends of the artists at 5:15 p.m. in the Mumford Room on the sixth floor of the James Madison Memorial Building. Michael Monroe, curator at the Renwick Gallery, Museum of American Art, Smithsonian Institution, will be the guest speaker at the reception. A specialist in American design and craft, Mr. Monroe, who has worked at the Renwick Gallery since 1974, will speak on "New Directions in Studio Glass Art."

This reception will be open to the public.

## Health Services Office Forum Focuses on Breast Cancer

The Health Services Office is holding a health forum, "Understanding Breast Cancer," with Robert DeWitty, Jr., M.D., Howard University Hospital. Scheduled for Tuesday, December 10, at 10 a.m., the talk will be held in the Mumford Room, LM 649. An interpreter will be available for the hearing impaired. Staff members will be permitted to attend on official time, workload permitting, with prior approval of their supervisor.

## Bereavement Support Group

A new six-session series of the Bereavement Support Group, sponsored by the Health Services Office, will begin December 9, 1985. For more information or registration, contact Sue Tyson or Maggie Hadro at ext. 78115.

## Elizabeth Fulford is Appointed Network Librarian for FEDLINK

Elizabeth A. Fulford, formerly a reviser in the Library's Preliminary Cataloging Section, Descriptive Cataloging Division, is the new network librarian for FEDLINK (the Federal Library and Information Network). Ms. Fulford's previous experience includes cataloging for Zimmerman Associates, Inc., where she input minimal level records into the Library of Congress MUMS database and cataloged government documents into OCLC.

Ms. Fulford earned an M.L.I.S. from Catholic University in 1984. She also has an M.M. and B.M. in Performance—Voice from the Eastman School of Music.

In addition to her training classes, Ms. Fulford coordinates all OCLC terminal installations and hardware-related orders for FEDLINK.

## Frances C. Morton Dies

Frances Campbell Morton, a senior descriptive cataloger specializing in the cataloging of Persian and Arabic materials in the Library's Descriptive Cataloging Division, died at her home during the weekend of October 11. Born July 4, 1931, in Lexington, Va., Ms. Morton is survived by her daughter Jane Kline and her son William Sumner, both of whom are residents of Columbus, Ohio.

Ms. Morton was well known outside the Library of Congress for her interest in the culture and languages of the Perso-Arabic world, and for her professional activities as a librarian in this field. Before becoming a librarian she had been very interested in archaeology and lived in Iran for five years while keeping detailed records in Persian for several archaeological expeditions. While in Iran she also edited medical articles for publication for a hospital in Shiraz and taught English as a second language to Iranians there. During that time she acquired an extensive knowledge of modern Persian and began a study of the classical language.

Her academic career included a B.A. in English from Mary Baldwin College in 1952, a B.A. in Arabic from Ohio State University in 1975, and an M.L.S. from Indiana University in 1977. She also did graduate work in Altaic studies. As a professional librarian she was first employed in 1976 as the Near East cataloger at Indiana University and gradually was given increased responsibilities there for the processing of Near East materials until January 1979 when she came to the Library of Congress as a descriptive cataloger of Persian and Arabic materials. Her career at the Library of Congress was distinguished by an

administrative detail to the Copyright Office (spring 1984) and two special achievement awards, one in spring 1983 and the other in spring 1985. In fall 1984 the Library sent her to its field offices in Karachi, New Delhi, and Jakarta, where she provided expert technical advice to the catalogers there.

Ms. Morton provided an effective bridge between the Library of Congress and other libraries in the matter of cataloging of Near Eastern materials. Her dispassionate, rational approach to all challenges in cataloging was noteworthy, particularly when the challenges involved differing linguistic or cultural backgrounds. Her reasonable voice was often heard also in professional meetings outside the Library of Congress. She was an active member of the Middle East Studies Association, the Middle East Librarians Association, the American Library Association, the Turkish Studies Association, and the Society for Iranian Studies.

Ms. Morton served as a liaison between the Middle East Librarians Association and the American Library Association for several years. She served a full term as a member of the ALA/RTSD/CCS Committee on Cataloging: Asian and African Materials and regularly attended the meetings of the ALA/RTSD/CCS Heads of Cataloging Discussion Group. Her performance in all these settings was such that the Library of Congress always took pride in her contributions to discussions and in any work she did for committees, e.g., her extensive research for the proper uniform titles for the consitutions of Oriental and African countries, carried out for the Committee on Cataloging: Asian and African Materials.

The Library of Congress, missing her dedication, professionalism, and fine sense of humor, regrets the loss of her contribution to the cataloging of Perso-Arabic materials for the nation.

## Staff Activities

**John Y. Cole,** executive director of the Center for the Book, represented the center on October 26 in Minneapolis at the grand opening of the Minnesota Center for Book Arts. Information about activities and membership in the new organization is available from the Minnesota Center for Book Arts, 24 North Third Street, Minneapolis, MN 55401.

**Marlene C. McGuirl,** chief, American-British Law Division, was featured as a guest lecturer on doing research in international law at the International Law Weekend at the Georgetown Law Center. The annual event brings together students from law schools throughout the United States who are involved with international law journals and the international Jessup competition. Mrs. McGuirl's remarks included information on the treaty-making process, the publications of decisions and pleadings of the International Court of Justice, and a description of various European Community sources. A similar presentation was given by Mrs. McGuirl in September at the invitation of the Board of Editors of the newly formed American University Journal of International Law and Policy.

**William J. Welsh,** The Deputy Librarian of Congress, participated in meetings held October 24–25 in Poteau, Okla., of the National Advisory Board of the Oklahoma Network of Continuing Higher Education. The Board of Advisors to the Oklahoma project has four primary purposes: to provide a relevant higher education opportunity to everyone, everywhere, every day in Oklahoma; to integrate continuing higher education into the academic mainstream; to strengthen the Oklahoma State System of Higher Education through new opportunities for interinstitutional cooperation and collaboration; and to develop a cost-effective network of continuing higher education services as an integral part of the Oklahoma State System of Higher Education. The project is supported by funds from three foundations, W. K. Kellog Foundation, The Noble Foundation of Ardmore, and the Sarkeys Foundation of Norman.

## Birth Announcement

**William** and **Mattye Laverne Page** are the parents of a son, Carlton Louis, born August 22. Mrs. Page is an area specialist in the African Section, African and Middle Eastern Division.

## Staff Carpool Locator

Mary-Jo Spottswood of the Issue Brief Section, CRS, ext. 79104, would like to join or form a carpool coming from Takoma Park/East Silver Spring, Md., preferably 8–8:30 a.m. to 4:30–5 p.m., but is willing to alter schedule as necessary.

Established carpool, traveling from Bethesda, Chevy Chase, and upper Northwest D.C. via the Connecticut Avenue corridor, has room for one rider. The pool maintains an 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. flexitime schedule. For information, contact Marvin Kranz, ext. 71405.

Liz Quade in the Office of the Associate Librarian is looking for a carpool or vanpool originating from the Indian Head, Bryans Road, Accokeek, or Fort Washington areas. She is on a flexitime schedule and is willing to share in the driving. Call ext. 71544.

## Sherlock Searcher Talks Turkey

Readers of all sorts have made pilgrimages to this library on a hill, but some of them now languish nigh unto famishment, bibliophilically speaking. It is but cold comfort to them that most of the books are available most of the time, when the particular ones they want are not. Sherlock asks your assistance with those listed here, which cannot be discovered. If you know where any of them are, please contact him. He congregates daily in Alcove 7, Main Reading Room, or you can leave a message with one of his sagamores on ext. 77427, Collections Management Division. He thanks you for your interest and assistance in the past year.

- Bardon, Franz.
  *Initiation into Hermetics.* 1962. BF1598.B313

- Blanchard, Jonathan.
  *Standard Freemasonry Illustrated.* 1947.
  HS459.B6 1947

- Chai, Ch'u.
  *Confucianism.* 1973. B128.C8C38

- Hafstad, Lawrence.
  *Foundations of Sand: a Hard Look at the Soft Sciences.* 1982. H53.U5H33 1982

- Lias, Edward J.
  *Income From Your Home Computer.* 1983.
  HD62.7.L5 1983

- London Conference on Museum Climatology, 1967.
  *Contributions. . . .* 1968. AM145.L65 1967

- MacPherson, Crawford Brough.
  *Democratic Theory: Essays in Retrieval.* 1973.
  JC423.M159

- Riding, Alan.
  *Distant Neighbors: Portrait of the Mexicans.* 1985.
  F1236.R53 1985

- Rosenfeld, Lawrence B.
  *With Words Unspoken: the Nonverbal Experience.* 1976.
  BF637.C45R65

- Williams, Larry R.
  *Sure Thing Commodity Trading: How Seasonal Factors Influence Commodity Prices.* 1977. HG6046.W54

## Personnel Changes

**Appointments:** LaVerle Berry, research analyst, GS-11, FRD, 40918; Elizabeth Goombs, research analyst, GS-5, FRD 40819; Christine Stephenson, library technician, GS-6, Loan, 50441.

**Temporary Appointments:** Brian Bradley, clerk/typist, GS-5, EEOC, NP; Andrika Dozier, library aid, GS-1, CRS L, NP.

**Reappointments:** LaTanya Hawkins, library aid, GS-3, Col Mgmt, G115D; Tonya Robinson, paralegal specialist, GS-5, OGC, NP; Rita Willis, library aid, GS-3, Col Mgmt, G115D; Deloris Johnson, to accounting clerk, GS-6, Cop Acq & Proc, 50475; Mary Jones, to accounting clerk, GS-6, Cop Acq & Proc, 50475; Joseph Logesky, to assistant accounting officer, GS-13, FMO, 50508; Kathleen Sequin, Photodup, to procurement specialist, GS-7, P&S, 50416.

**Transfers:** Ava Everett, Cop Acq & Proc, to secretary, GS-5, FRD, 50138; Michael Shelley, MARC Ed, to administrative librarian, GS-15, Share Cat, 50465; Kimberly Walton, CRS E, to librarian, GS-7, GRR, 50351.

**Resignations:** Carl Butler, CS; Willie Clayton, Ser Rec; Stephen Davis, MARC Ed; Bonnie Hynson, FMO; Melissa Mills, CRS L; Pandoria Nobles, NLS/BPH; Cecelia Paul, Cop Rec Mgmt; Jeffrey Perry, Pers R&P; Gerald Daunders, CRS E; John Toffling, ASO.

all heard from the speakers. While much that was said was lighthearted, the totality of the program served as a reminder that both books and fiche, film, computer, and optical disk would be around for a long time.

The discussion listed the factors that make books permanent and also the reasons for the continuing development of new technologies.

—Leverette L. Preble

## United States Court of International Trade

This panel was moderated by Joseph Molinari, of the New York Law School Library.

The first of four panelists to speak was the Honorable Edward D. Re, chief judge of the U.S. Court of International Trade. By way of introduction to the topics of the session, Chief Judge Re described the organization and jurisdiction of the court, particularly following the 1980 amendments that resulted in the establishment of the U.S. Court of International Trade. This court succeeded the former U.S. Customs Court. The chief judge described the national jurisdiction of the court, its characterization as a court established under Article III of the U.S. Constitution, with full Federal jurisdiction in law and equity, whose judges enjoy good-behavior tenure and are not subjected, therefore, to other forms of termination.

Joseph Lombardi, clerk of the U.S. Court of International Trade, discussed the history of the court. The United States customs legislation was born with the Tariff Act of July 4, 1789. In 1890, the Board of General Appraisers was established within the Department of the Treasury to review determinations of customs officials regarding the classification and valuation of imported merchandise, and the rate of duty to be assessed. In 1926, Congress abolished the board and established the U.S. Customs Court under Article I of the U.S. Constitution, i.e., with only that jurisdiction as prescribed by the Congress, and with the judges not protected by good-behavior tenure. In 1956, Congress declared the court to be one "established under Article III of the Constitution of the United States." Nonetheless, the full Article III jurisdiction of the court was not granted until passage of the Customs Courts Act of 1980, under which the tribunal became the U.S. Court of International Trade.

Eugene Wypyski, director of the Hofstra University Law Library, presented a brief bibliographic survey of primary and secondary source materials, mostly with reference to the case law of the U.S. Court of International Trade. He mentioned the lack of an adequate digest to the court's case law, due to the selective coverage given for published opinions of the U.S. district courts. However, available automated facilities now supply comprehensive coverage of Federal case law, including that of the U.S. Court of International Trade.

The final delivery was that of Abraham Montekio, librarian of the court. He guided the audience to the court library, located in the same building, and explained the organization of the collection, modest in size but rich in books on the subject of international trade. An enlightening tour followed the session.

—Patricio Aranda-Coddou

## The Future in Bibliographic Networking: Linked Systems Project

The Linked Systems Project (LSP) is a cooperative venture between WLN (Western Library Network), RLG (Research Libraries Group), OCLC, and the Library of Congress. The project is designed to develop direct computer-to-computer connections between each participant's bibliographic system, a first step in the development of a national bibliographic network. Suzanne Harvey, bibliographic systems librarian, University of Puget Sound Law Library, was the moderator of a discussion that focused on the current status and future of this project. LSP representatives on the panel included Wayne E. Davison, assistant director for RLG; Judy Fenly, assistant coordinator for cooperative cataloging projects, Library of Congress; and Raymond DeBuse, manager, Software Licensing Program, WLN.

Mr. Davison began by providing the background and history of the project that started in 1980 and how it evolved through periods of definition, implementation, and testing. The first major target has been the name authority file which is to be followed by bibliographic data. Ms. Fenly spoke on the Record Transfer Component and how it is going to be used in the Name Authority Coop (NACO) Project at the Library of Congress. Mr. DeBuse outlined future developments of LSP, including sharing of bibliographic records and interlibrary loan, as well as adding new categories of records, such as series and subjects, to the authority application. The efficiencies realized through LSP will permit additional NACO/LSP members to join the project.

—Marie-Louise H. Bernal

## Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes: the Role of the International Court of Justice and International Arbitral Tribunals

Helena von Pfeil, law librarian, Office of the Legal Adviser, U.S. Department of State, and chair, AALL Committee on Foreign, Comparative and International

Law, was responsible for the well-attended panel discussion on "The Role of the International Court of Justice and Arbitral Tribunals in the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes." Mrs. von Pfeil introduced Simone-Marie Kleckner, librarian of the legal division of the U.N. Dag Hammarskjöld Library, New York, as the moderator of the program.

The first speaker, Robert Rosenstock of the U.S. Mission to the United Nations, gave the background of the court in its historical setting and spoke on the role of the U.S. Mission in the International Court of Justice (ICJ) and other international tribunals. Ted Borek, assistant legal adviser, U.S. Department of State, explained, from his own experience, the attorney's role in the international mediation process and the research required for the appearance before the ICJ in the Nicaraguan Case.

Ambassador Shabtai Rosenne, lawyer and author, Jerusalem, presented a paper on the publications and documentation of the International Court of Justice and emphasized the value of automation in a well-developed international law collection. Marie-Louise Bernal, European Law Division, Library of Congress, outlined the possibilities and limitations of doing international legal research using MUMS and SCORPIO files of the Library of Congress Information System. Mrs. Kleckner, as the last speaker, summed up the discussion and provided an annotated account of her bibliography, *Peaceful Settlement of Disputes in International Law,* which she had compiled and distributed among the participants.

—Marie-Louise H. Bernal

## Physical Properties of Books: Some Perspectives

The Technical Services SIS Preservation Standing Committee presented a session on perspectives on physical properties of books, which was moderated by Willis Meredith, assistant librarian for collection management, Harvard Law Library. The session was composed of three speakers who discussed the books in their collections from the perspectives of a publisher, a paper manufacturer, and a conservationist.

The session began with a reference to the 1984 Library of Congress book survey, noting that of the 13 million volumes in the Library's general and law book collections, 75 percent would benefit from a deacidification program and 25 percent were in an advanced state of deterioration. A comparison was then made to other libraries, whereby Georgetown University was singled out to emphasize the commonality of the problem. The panelists were concerned with the construction and component parts of books. The matters for consideration revolved around modern economic realities, although aesthetic and historic preservation continue to be important factors.

John Dayton, a publisher and vice president of Kingsport Press in Tennessee, viewed processes of manufacturing materials as the major problem in construction and component parts of books. Mass production is economically feasible and is, therefore, the method used by manufacturers. For example, nonwoven materials or paper is substituted for buckram as a cost-saving device, and the materials are then stapled or side-sewn rather than smythe-sewn. Unfortunately, quality is too often sacrificed and, consequently, both the book quality and book owner suffer. Dayton noted three trends in book manufacturing: (1) the reduction of text size, (2) the use of gutter margins, and (3) a move to more adhesive-bound volumes.

Leonard Schlosser, a paper manufacturer and chairman of the board of Lindenmeyer Paper Co. of New York, was trained as a chemist and, thus, his presentation was technically oriented. He views paper as but one of the elements of a book—but the most important element. His introduction was retrospective; it contained both historical truisms and romantic anecdotes concerning the evolution of paper and the art of papermaking. The participants were led from the Orient, through North Africa, and on to Europe where paper was used as a writing material rather than for use with block prints to duplicate or illustrate.

A purposeful distinction was made between papyrus and paper; the former being a giant water reed from the stem of which the Egyptians made a writing material. The general definition of paper, a fibrous material made by breaking down vegetable fibers, purifying them, interweaving them into a compact web, and pressing them into thin sheets, was further defined. Book papers are made from mechanical wood pulp (used for the cheapest publications and newspapers), chemical wood pulp (for most books), and esparato and rags, which make the best quality handmade papers (for fine books). A distinction was made between woven and laid paper. The former is paper which, when held up to light, shows a faint network of diamonds. This is caused by a cylinder of wire gauze which presses upon the drained but still moist pulp just before it leaves the wire cloth of the papermaking machine for the rollers. Laid paper, when held to the light, shows thick and thin lines at right angles. The horizontal thin ones are called "wire-lines," and the vertical thick ones are "chain-lines." To obtain the best impression when printing, the wire-lines should run across the page and the chain-lines down it.

Schlosser views the highlights in the evolution of paper as the invention of the printing machine, the use

of resin and alum, and the predominant use of wood pulp. Two people making handmade paper can produce approximately 1,500 sheets per day, while commercially made paper can be produced in quantities of 500 to 600 tons per day. Hence, it is both feasible and economical to mass produce paper.

Factors to consider with respect to durability are the choice of fiber and the choice of additives. Choice of fiber is important, because the length and strength of these fibers, and the way in which they are interwoven, determine the quality and strength of the paper. When considering the choice of additive in the fiber, there are three things to consider. The first is sizing; the addition of sizing would make the difference between Kleenex and note paper. Fillers are added to improve opacity. Minerals were traditionally used for this purpose, and today we use calcium or magnesium carbonate. Coloring materials, such as dyes and pigment, are considerations because cheap dyes have to be put on with acid in order to adhere to the paper, and darker colored dyes are less permanent. Under these circumstances, mass production of paper cannot be economically feasible and both permanent and durable. In summation, Schlosser emphasized the point that environmental factors must always be considered. For example, if it were possible to manufacture the most permanent and durable, high-quality paper at a minimum cost, this would mean little if heat, ultraviolet light, humidity, and other factors that contribute to the deterioration of paper were not controlled.

Jan Merrill-Oldham, preservation officer at the University of Connecticut Library, viewed the two major problems associated with construction and component parts of books as the paper on which they are printed, and the method by which they are bound. In general, the thrust of her presentation was for support of strict standards. The presentation was dramatic; at one point in the introduction she took a page of brittle paper from a book, crumpled it in her palm, and blew the remains into the audience. This was a symbolic statement on the need for preservation, and this expression stems from "her ethical obligation as an administrator." Ms. Merrill-Oldham presented solutions that were both retrospective and prospective. She recommended that librarians begin to communicate with book publishers and say "We urge you to publish books that meet the ANSI (American National Standards Institute) standards," rather than "Can't you print books on better paper?" She also advocated the promulgation of an entire "family" of standards that would range from children's literature to reference materials. These standards should be designed for use by the publishers, because if they lead, the manufacturers will follow.

Attendees were treated to a display of exotic technology involving mass strengthening of polymers. A brittle piece of paper had previously been treated to prevent passage of oxygen to the item. This treatment aids in the continued elasticity of the item and thereby enhances its usefulness. It was noted that the U.S. Government may use this formula to treat currency, and that testing is presently under way at the Union Carbide Corp.

Various ongoing projects at the Library of Congress were mentioned. Ms. Merrill-Oldham gave a brief description of the mass deacidification program, and hinted at the possibility of state programs connected with regional preservation programs in the future. Another topic was the use of optical disks. Although the optical disk was viewed as a positive advancement, less enthusiasm was shown for it as a sole method of storage and retrieval because of the global concern for common and like systems. The use of the optical disk in developing countries will not be possible for decades. Microfilm technology was viewed as a pragmatic alternative for developing countries. Some noteworthy points and suggestions were made of microform projects. One point was to investigate cooperative programs and write these (microfilming) contracts in the same way that a bindery contract is written. This way a microfilming facility is not needed. Another point was to simultaneously produce microforms and hard copies of heavily used materials. This is helpful in a cooperative sense. For example, library "A" chooses to photocopy on alkaline paper and thereby loses the right to microfilm because of lack of funding to do both. Library "B," three or four years later, finds that its copy is brittle; it did not copy or replace the item because library "A" had copied it. What is the result?

The final thrust of the session was to remind librarians to keep abreast of preservation literature and to learn as much as time permits about the technology and terms used by professional binderies. With this goal, communication between all professional groups represented by this panel may be improved and an opportunity provided for high quality construction and component parts of books.

—Wanda E. Swann

## What's Ahead in Copyright Law

The American Association of Law Libraries Copyright Committee sponsored a program titled "What Is Ahead in Copyright." Marlene McGuirl, chief of the American-British Law Division at the Library of Congress, served as program moderator. The goal of the program was to explore how new information and communication technologies have given rise to new ideas and questions about the future modification of copyright law.

Mrs. McGuirl opened the program with an informative lecture on the history of copyright law, taking listeners back six years prior to the printing press, to developments in Athens. The development of intellectual property protection in England was explained because it was the foundation for copyright protection in the United States. Bringing the audience up-to-date, discussion turned to recent judicial and legislative developments attempting to address this increasingly complex area. In conclusion, Mrs. McGuirl outlined the questions that must be faced in the future in the continuing dilemma of balancing the protection of the incentive to create against the public's right of access.

Ralph Oman, chief counsel for the Senate Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks (who has since been appointed as the Register of Copyrights), spoke on the question of a public lending right, an idea that has been discussed since the 1920s and implemented in approximately ten nations. Senator Charles McC. Mathias, Jr. (R-Md.), has introduced a bill to create a two-year commission to study the feasibility of compensating authors for the not-for-profit lending of their works [S. 658, 99th Cong., 1st Sess., 131 Cong. Rec. S. 2921 (daily ed. March 14, 1985)]. One possible model would require libraries to record circulation statistics which would serve as the basis for compensating authors for the use of their works. The compensation would come not from library budgets, but from the Federal treasury, possibly implemented through an organization modeled after the National Endowment for the Humanities. The issue of a public lending right raises not only difficult political questions, but questions going to the heart of the purpose of public libraries as well.

Linda Garcia, project director with the U.S. Office of Technology Assessment, a research arm of the Congress, was the next speaker. Ms. Garcia discussed the role of the OTA and her role in a study on intellectual property law and developing technology, which will soon be reported to the Congress. Because of the numerous parties interested in this issue, conducting such a study is extremely complex. More than 20 contracts were issued as part of OTA's investigation, costing between $4,000 to $22,000 each. OTA examined the uses of information and the problems in the distribution of information in relation to the compensation questions. With today's rapid technology developments and the changing uses of information, Congress will be faced with numerous, difficult policy questions.

Dan Toohey, an attorney with Dow Lohnes & Albertson in Washington, D.C., was scheduled to speak on his proposal to create a new agency with broader responsibilities than the present Copyright Office. Unfortunately, weather conditions prevented Mr. Toohey from reaching New York City in time for the program.

—William R. Varga

## Documents of International Organizations

The American Association of Law Libraries Government Documents Section sponsored a program titled "A Close-Up View of International Organizations Documents." Timothy Kearly, associate director at the University of Illinois Law Library, served as program moderator.

Robert Schaaf, senior international documents specialist at the Library of Congress, opened the program with a discussion of the documentation of the numerous specialized agencies of the United Nations, such as General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the International Monetary Fund, and the International Atomic Energy Agency. Mr. Schaaf explained how documents from various intergovernmental organizations are handled at the Library of Congress. Although many documents are received on depository arrangements, not all agencies have developed a depository system. Each of these agencies has its own system of bibliographic control, or lack thereof, often making identification and access of materials a difficult process. Sometimes sales catalogs will be the only bibliographic aid available. In addition to providing a very informative lecture, Mr. Schaaf provided a handout titled "International Organizations: A Selective Bibliography" and a listing of the specialized UN bodies where inquiries regarding publications can be made. In conclusion, the speaker emphasized the importance of the networking of resources and people to provide adequate access to many of the materials.

Claire Germain, assistant librarian for information services and senior lecturer in comparative law at Duke University, provided a very informative introduction to European Community law. Ms. Germain explained the background of the European Communities, the present organizational structures, and the impact of European Community law. She distinguished between the theory of the organization and the political realities that exist when a group of nations act collectively. The significance of U.S. trade with what constitutes the world's largest trading bloc illustrates the importance of this subject. Ms. Germain went on to discuss sources available to the researcher working in this area and provided a handout titled "European Community Law: Current Issues and Bibliographical Sources."

The final speaker was Steven Perkins, international law librarian, New York Joint International Law Program. Mr. Perkins focused on human rights research

in international governmental organization documents. He presented a paper on the documents of the United Nations, the Council of Europe, and the Organization of American States. The audience came away with not only a share of Mr. Perkins' experience in this area, but with an excellent handout describing the sources on which he concentrated.

—William R. Varga

## Law of the Sea: Its Past and Future

Margaret Aycock, oceans/international librarian at the University of Virginia Law Library, served as moderator for the program which provided an overview of the treaty law of the sea. The main focus of the program was an analysis of the provisions particularly germane to American law on deep seabed mining and marine pollution.

Kenneth Simmonds, dean of the Faculty of Law, Queen Mary College, University of London, gave a brief history of the law of the sea up to the Third United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. Professor Simmonds highlighted the convention's innovative features, including the fundamental changes in the definition of the continental shelf and the major controversial provisions on deep seabed mining.

Charles E. Biblowit, professor at St. John's University School of Law, then examined in depth the objections of the United States to the provisions on commercial deep seabed mining. The provisions limit the exploitation by a country of resources beyond the seabed within its jurisdiction. Professor Biblowit believes that the United States will never ratify the convention in its present form and believes that American refusal to sign is on firm ground in international law. Based on the presumption of the freedom of a country to do as it wishes in the absence of a rule to the contrary, he said there is no such rule in the convention. In any case, the United States is not a signatory to the convention and is not bound by it. In addition, under the norms of international law, a country cannot be bound without its consent nor in customary international law can it be bound against its objection. Professor Biblowit concluded that the solution to the problem can only be found through good-faith negotiation.

Sidney A. Wallace, a Washington, D.C., attorney and retired rear admiral of the U.S. Coast Guard, discussed the convention's provisions for protecting the marine environment. Focusing his presentation on the pollution from ships and offshore drilling units, Mr. Wallace described the activities of the specialized United Nations agency known as the International Maritime Organization (IMO), headquartered in London. Under IMO auspices, more than 30 legal instruments have been developed, most relating to maritime safety and pollution prevention. Mr. Wallace also discussed the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (MARPOL 73/78), which is the most important treaty on the protection of the marine environment.

Blanka Kudej, assistant librarian for special collections at New York University Law Library, provided guidance in the development of a library collection on law of the sea materials. The author of a comprehensive bibliography, *The New Law of the Sea: International Law Bibliography,* Professor Kudej discussed official and unofficial materials essential to research in this area of law. The processes of researching various regional approaches to the law of the sea were also discussed, including those of Africa, the Middle East, Asia, Europe, Latin America, North America, and Oceania.

A question-and-answer period concluded the program.

—Susan Watkins

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**PEN** *(Continued from page 351)*

Book Award and a Guggenheim grant, and her stories have frequently appeared in the *Best American Short Stories* and the *O. Henry Prize Stories* anthologies. She is a member of the American Academy and Institute of Arts and Letters. Ms. Oates' current project is the completion of a quartet of "experimental" genre novels, of which *Bellefleur, A Bloodsmoor Romance,* and *Mysteries of Winterthurn* are the first three; the soon to be published *The Crosswicks Horror* will complete the cycle.

W. D. Wetherell is the author of a novel, *Souvenirs,* and a collection of essays, *Vermont River.* A collection of his short stories was published by the University of Pittsburgh Press in October 1985; entitled *The Man Who Loved Levittown,* the book won the 1985 Drue Heinz Literature Prize. Mr. Wetherell's short stories and articles have appeared in a variety of newspapers, magazines, and anthologies, including *The New York Times, The Atlantic,* and the *O. Henry Prize Stories.*

One of his stories, "The Bass, the River and Shiela Mant," which was first published by the PEN Syndicated Fiction Project, has been translated into Russian and published in the U.S.S.R. by the U.S. Information Agency. He is also the recipient of a National Endowment for the Arts Fellowship in Fiction. Mr. Wetherell is a faculty member of the Vermont College Writing Program and is currently at work on two books, a novel and a nonfiction book.

## Meetings and Events Around the Library

**Tuesday, December 3**

☐ "Foreign Research Resources in the Washington, D.C., Area," Jean Higbee, Shared Cataloging Division. Special Interest Group on Library Science. LC Professional Association. Room LM 642, 12:10 p.m. **For members and staff.**

**Tuesday, December 10**

☐ Special Interest Group on Foreign Area Studies (Asian/Pacific Area Studies Section). LC Professional Association. Room LM 642, 11:30 a.m. to 12 noon. **For members and staff.**

**Thursday, December 12**

☐ Christmas Story Telling. American Folklife Center. Place and time to be announced.

**Friday, December 13**

☐ Frankl, Pauk, and Kirshbaum Trio. Coolidge Auditorium, 8 p.m.

**Prince of Wales** *(Continued from page 350)*
into The Librarian's office for an hour-long discussion of the drafting of the American Constitution.

Meeting Prince Charles in the office of The Librarian were Chief Justice of the United States Warren Burger; Senator Charles McC. Mathias, Jr. (R-Md.), chairman of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration; Representative Don Edwards (D-Calif.), chairman of the House Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights; Hon. Clark Clifford, Washington attorney and former advisor to several presidents; Charles Wright, professor of law at the University of Texas and member of the United States Constitution Bicentennial Commission; Dr. Broderick; and Dr. Hutson.

The Prince of Wales, who had requested this discussion at the Library, examined a number of original documents written during the drafting of the American Constitution, all of which were drawn from the manuscript collections of the Library of Congress: James Madison's notes on the Constitutional Convention, which is a daily account of what occurred in the convention and an indespensable source for understanding the creation of the Constitution; George Washington's copy of the Virginia Plan (May 29, 1787), which was the working document from which the Constitution ultimately evolved; William Paterson's draft of the New Jersey Plan (June 15, 1787), which was the principal alternative to the Virginia Plan; Alexander Hamilton's plan of government (June 18, 1787), in which a president and senate serving during good behavior were proposed; the Committee of Detail report (August 6, 1787), which was the first printed draft of the Constitution; the Committee of Style report (September 12, 1787), which was the second printed draft of the Constitution; and Thomas Jefferson's annotated copy of the *Federalist,* the authoritative commentary on the Constitution.

It was agreed by those who attended the meeting with the Prince of Wales that this was a unique experience for him in two respects: it was his first visit to the Library of Congress and it gave him an opportunity to discuss the Constitution of the United States with the Chief Justice, lawmakers, and constitutional historians. The wide-ranging discussion began with a description by Dr. Hutson of the way the Constitution evolved, the way in which the Virginia Plan had served as the basic document for the convention, and the way in which changes had been made in response to pressures from representatives of other states. Prince Charles was particularly interested in the process by which the Constitution is amended and how the Constitution had been interpreted and tested over the years in the courts. There was also some discussion of the doctrine of the separation of powers in the American Constitution as well as the separation of church and state.

"He has a sense of history," said Librarian Daniel J. Boorstin after Prince Charles departed from the Library. "He was interested to hear, from the Chief Justice, the Members of Congress, and so on, how the branches of government refer to the intent of the writers of the Constitution. I thought if his predecessor, King George III, had had a similar interest in American thought, history might have turned out differently. I was myself impressed by his maturity—he certainly is not a figurehead. He is a thoughtful man."

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